

warning that the conflict still raged.

As the fire enveloped the houses negroes were seen to dart out from flaming doorways with upraised hands, shouting "Don't shoot!" As they dashed through the smoke they were ordered to surrender and were quickly removed to the prison camps.

State troops, under the command of Adjutant General C. F. Barrett, arrived at 9 o'clock to take charge of the situation, augmenting local units of guardsmen who were called out last night. At this time there were reports of sporadic shooting and the situation seemed to be easing.

## NEGRO SECTION SURROUNDED BY CARS.

Detachments of guardsmen were scattered throughout the city prepared to meet all emergencies with machine guns ready for action. Guards surrounded the army, while others were sent to guard up negroes and segregating them in the jail, convention hall, baseball park, and other places which had been turned into prison camps.

The situation was further aggravated this morning by reports from Muskogee that crowds of negroes were arming themselves and preparing to come to the assistance of those of their race in Tulsa. Muskogee advised that the officials there were guarding all highways to prevent the departure of negroes from that city.

As the dawn broke sixty or seventy motor cars filled with armed white men formed a circle completely around the negro section. Half a dozen airplanes circled overhead. There was much shouting and shooting. A row of houses along the railroad tracks was fired, but lack of wind prevented the flames from spreading. A party of white riflemen was reported to be shooting at all negroes they saw and firing into houses. The negroes were said to be returning the fire desperately.

Dick Howland, the negro who attempted rescue started the rioting, was removed from the county jail during the night and spirited out of town by deputies from Sheriff McCullough's office. They refused to divulge his whereabouts. Officers said the negro would be given a speedy trial just as soon as the situation quieted down.

## GEN. BARRETT IN CHARGE OF TROOPS.

Adj. Gen. Barrett, who arrived at 9 A. M., took up his headquarters at City Hall and announced that Col. B. H. Markham of Oklahoma City would be in command of field operations of the guardsmen. Gen. Barrett, who is working under the direction of the Sheriff, Mayor and Chief of Police, said he would continue to do so until he deemed it necessary to change command.

The negroes assembled as refugees and prisoners at the baseball park. Convention Hall and other places were being cared for by civic organizations and private citizens who volunteered for the work. Ice water and sandwiches were being served and the wounded or sick were receiving medical attention.

Throughout the morning long lines of negroes streamed westward along the streets leading to Convention Hall. Many wore their night clothes and were barefooted. Their sunken eyes told of sleepless night and their ashen faces bespoke gripping fear.

Men, women and children carried bundles of clothing on their heads and backs. The articles they saved were varied, and in many cases would have been ludicrous but for the gravity of the situation. Here an old woman clung to a Bible, there a girl with disheveled hair carried a woolly tufted little girl with a big wax doll.

## NEGROES WON'T SPARE THE FIREMEN.

"We can't use our fire equipment for the reason," says R. C. Alder, Fire Chief, "that it would mean a fireman's life to turn a stream of water on one of those negro buildings. They shot at us all morning when we were trying to save things, but none of my men was hit. There is not a chance in the world to get through that mob into the negro district without being killed."

"We have fire lines protecting the warehouses on the Katy Railroad and I think we have them saved. If the wind should change the white residence section of the negro district would be in danger. The fire has swept Greenwood street, where the negro business section was located, and is sweeping around the hill to the north. So far the white residence section on the north has not been touched."

Chief Hollander indicated that he was prepared to call for outside assistance in case it became necessary.

## RAID PLAZA GRILL; HEAD WAITER HELD

Police Find Alleged Scotch and Wine in Locker, Following Complaints.

Charged with having in his possession about a quart of Scotch whiskey, a quart of red wine and a pint bottle of claret, Adolph Knuth, forty years old, of No. 122 Claremont Avenue, head waiter at the Hotel Plaza, was arrested last night by Sgt. Julius Chenu and Policemen Borgeson and taken to the West 4th Street Station.

Chief Hollander indicated that he was prepared to call for outside assistance in case it became necessary.

## ROADS NOT EAGER TO CUT RATES.

Mr. Harding consulted Senator Cummins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and James A. Davis, who handles all the affairs hanging over from the period when the Government had control of the railroads. Steps will soon be taken to pay the roads large sums of money owed them by the Government and to make it easier for them to pay some of their debts.

The railroads aren't eager to reduce freight rates. They claim it would still further decrease their al-

## HARDING WANTS FREIGHT RATE CUT WITH MEN'S WAGES

Pays Informal Visit to Interstate Commerce Board to Express His Views.

## THE TWO GO TOGETHER

Roads Not Eager for Reduction but President Believes Now Is the Time.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding has taken his first important step toward solving the railway problem. He has in effect asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce freight rates. He did not do so directly—the manager of the thing very tactfully and diplomatically. For a President is not supposed to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is a quasi-judicial body, to render any decision.

Woodrow Wilson had some informal conferences once with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and was severely criticized for trying to influence the commission to revise rates.

President Harding adopted a much wiser direct and even bolder course which unquestionably will establish a precedent and break aside for all time the technical criticism that a President cannot communicate with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Harding walked to the Interstate Commerce Commission building and told the members of the commission that he recognized that the commission is the rate-making agent of Congress and that inasmuch as he had the official right to communicate to Congress any message he pleased, he therefore felt free to communicate directly with the agency of Congress.

With that delicate question of right of his mind, Mr. Harding entered into a general discussion with the commission on the subject of rates, making delicate inquiry as to the progress the commission has made on the subject and expressing his own solicitude over certain classes of rates. He mentioned particularly the rate on fruit carrying, which is so much a subject of complaint in the West. He was much pleased to learn that the commission was endeavoring to bring about a revision of rates, and that the commission was proceeding on a plan whereby the railroads would voluntarily reduce their scale on certain commodities where obviously the rate was more than the traffic could bear.

## VISIT PART OF HARDING'S PLAN.

Mr. Harding left the commission with a parting word that carried a great deal of significance. He spoke of his desire to be helpful and to remain in closer touch with the work the commission is doing.

Now the visit of Mr. Harding was no casual affair, accidentally brought about. It was deliberately thought out as a means of convincing the country that President Harding recognized the necessity of lower freight rates and that he hoped the carriers would see the desirability of meeting public opinion and achieving economies in other directions.

The whole subject was discussed at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, after which it was announced that the President would do something about rates the very next day.

The visit to the commission was planned by Mr. Harding, not only after consultation with the Cabinet, but after it became known here also that the Railroad Labor Board would hand down a decision cutting the price of certain classes of labor and eliminating an estimated cost of \$400,000,000 a year in wages.

It was in the judgment of Mr. Harding the psychological time to act. With wages going down, the public has been expecting freight rates to go down. Mr. Harding sought a chance to emphasize the necessity of the two steps being taken as close together as possible not merely to hasten a return to normalcy but to console the laboring classes who will be accepting wage reductions with the knowledge that the railroads will be obliged to reduce freight rates too.

Some labor leaders have insisted that the men would not object to wage decreases if accompanied by a reduction in freight rates, which, in turn, would be reflected in a revision downward of the cost of living.

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The railroads aren't eager to reduce freight rates. They claim it would still further decrease their al-

ready small earnings. But the President takes the view that the present rates are more than the traffic can bear, and that if the rates are revised there will be more business for the railroads in the aggregate than is possible now.

Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission wrote several letters a few months ago insisting that rates could not be reduced. Senator Cummins has seemed to think rates couldn't go down. Nevertheless Mr. Harding believes the railroads will be better off if rates are lowered. The Cabinet shares that opinion, and Mr. Harding has gone ahead blaring the trail almost alone, as it usually is in the case with an Executive who is trying to steer the ship of state in an economic problem which requires readjustments in revenue whether it be of wages or gross income.

## \$400,000,000 CUT MADE IN WAGES OF RAILROAD WORKERS

Reduction Averages 12 Per Cent. as Announced by U. S. Labor Wage Board.

CHICAGO, June 1.—With the decision made public to-day slashing \$400,000,000 a year from the pay of railroad employees, the Railroad Labor Board will turn its attention to 100 lines whose cases have not yet been considered, but to which the present ruling will eventually apply.

In the present decision, which becomes effective July 1, the percentages of reductions computed by members of the board gave the average of 12 per cent.

The decision grants reductions varying from 5 to 12 cents an hour, or from 5 to 10 per cent, and in the case of section laborers completely wiping out the increase granted that class of employees by the wage award of July 26, 1920. For section men the reduction is approximately 18 per cent, switchmen and shop crafts received a 9 per cent reduction, while the train service men were cut approximately 7 per cent. Car repairers were cut about 10 per cent.

Shop crafts employees and train and engine service men, except those in passenger service, are reduced 5 cents an hour. Construction and section foremen are reduced 10 cents an hour.

Passenger and freight engineers who received increases of 10 to 12 cents an hour by the 1920 award are to be cut 6 and 8 cents an hour, respectively. Passenger and freight conductors, who received increases of 12½ and 15 cents in 1920, are cut 7½ and 8 cents respectively by the new schedule.

Train dispatchers and yard masters, whose monthly earnings at present average \$250 to \$270, are cut 5 cents an hour.

The smallest reduction will apply to office boys and other employees under eighteen years of age.

## FLORIDA WILL GET BRYAN.

Nebraska Announces That He Will Chase His Citizenship.

Commenting The World for its campaign in behalf of disarmament and praising its editorial of yesterday entitled, "Salisbury's Gesture of Despair," William J. Bryan, at the Hotel Chatham last night announced that because of the condition of Mrs. Bryan's health he intends to desert Nebraska and make Florida his permanent home.

"For some time," read Mr. Bryan's statement, "I have been politically speculating in a state of suspended animation—living in Florida and voting in Nebraska. Being as much interested as ever in the problems of government and desiring to make my remaining years as valuable to my country as possible, I have decided to transfer my citizenship to Florida and thus make my actual residence my legal residence."

## DOES SHOT AT, SHE DANCED.

Wife Divorces Engineer Accused of Conspiring Italian Girl.

Supreme Court Justice Senger, at White Plains, yesterday granted Mrs. Edna F. Holland of Hyde-on-the-Holmd an interlocutory decree of divorce from Arthur A. Holland, a mining engineer, connected with the American Gulf Oil Company, No. 31 State Street, Manhattan. She was also allowed \$500 a month alimony and custody of their daughter, Elizabeth, seven.

Frederick R. Scanlon of No. 164 Broadway, Manhattan, was allowed \$500 cost fees. There was no defense. Mrs. Holland testified she believed her husband is in Bolivia. Mrs. Holland testified he had an income of \$1,000 a year and also received royalties from mining companies.

The complaint alleged that Holland had been friendly with a young woman at White Plains, yesterday granted Mrs. Edna F. Holland of Hyde-on-the-Holmd an interlocutory decree of divorce from Arthur A. Holland, a mining engineer, connected with the American Gulf Oil Company, No. 31 State Street, Manhattan. She was also allowed \$500 a month alimony and custody of their daughter, Elizabeth, seven.

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## Silver Cup Lipton Will Present Soon to Prisoners at Sing Sing

Prison Commissioner L. C. Weinstein (Left) and Warden Lewis E. Lawes (Right) With Sir Thomas Lipton's Silver Cup for Sing Sing Prisoners.



Prison Commissioner L. C. Weinstein (Left) and Warden Lewis E. Lawes (Right) With Sir Thomas Lipton's Silver Cup for Sing Sing Prisoners.

Sir Thomas to Have Another Reception There for the Ceremonies.

Sing Sing prisoners are planning to give another reception to Sir Thomas Lipton, the yachtman, who is scheduled to visit the prison some time this summer and formally present the massive sterling silver trophy cup donated to the Mutual Welfare League.

Leon C. Weinstein, Vice President of the State Prison Commission, has turned the cup over to Warden Lewis E. Lawes to keep until the ceremonies can be held. Sir Thomas gave the cup to commemorate his visit to Sing Sing last August.

and went to the courts. There it has hung since March, 1920. Mr. Untermyer indicated the Attorney General's office had been indifferent in enforcing the order of Mr. Phillips.

Similar experiences of other sprinkler companies were described. William M. Johnston, chief engineer of the United Electric Service Company, supplying private fire alarms, took the stand.

The company's automatic alarm detects the starting of water through a sprinkler protective system either caused by fire or a leak. Then the company notifies the fire department.

The United Company's service was approved by the New York Fire Exchange. The company then got into active competition with the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, which previously had a monopoly. The Automatic Company bid \$425 to serve No. 452 Broadway. The United bid \$275. The Automatic cut its bid to \$225 but the United got the contract.

Then the Exchange notified the United that its clients could have only half the insurance reduction given to users of other devices "until its device were approved." They have waited nine months for approval and meantime have been able to get no contracts.

Harry L. Coe of the Arrow Alarm Company, which has a fire detecting device for which the mutual companies make an allowance of a 50 per cent reduction in the cost of insurance, said the New York Exchange would give an allowance of 100 per cent.

Q. Your \$100,000,000 of protected property suffered only 1 cent of loss on each \$100 in the last year? A. Yes.

Q. If that ratio of loss became general, would you adopt any device, or similar device, there would be a lot less of fire insurance business? A. Certainly. It would cut down the aggregate of premiums enormously.

Mr. Coe aroused some merriment by saying his system "detected fires before they started."

Q. By how many hours? A. It detects any peculiar rise in temperature.

Q. The mutual companies which turn back their profits to customers encourage such devices and the stock companies—and the New York Exchange—do not? A. Yes.

Mr. Conran of the Conran Sprinkler Company said: "I don't know. I know it very well."

Q. What is it? A. The Sprinkler Test.

Q. I don't mean to ask you to characterize it, you know. A. Oh, I don't mind. That's what it is.

Q. What do you know about the connection between the Sprinkler Association and the Fire Insurance Exchange? A. Just this. Every time I get into a battle with the trust, the Exchange does the fighting for them.

Q. Why don't you go to the Underwriters' laboratory in Chicago and get your device approved? A. Oh, I did get it approved. It took six years and four months. Then Mr. Robb, head of the Fire Exchange turned it down.

Q. When I told me to take this matter to Chicago for approval there I says "No, Mr. Robb. No, I'm not looking for this for my grandchildren. I want it now. It's for me now!" See? And I didn't take it to Chicago.

ANOTHER BRINDELL MAN PUT ON TRIAL

Joseph Moran, Indicted With Stadtmuller for Extortion, Faces Jury.

The trial of Joseph Moran, business agent for the Building Trades Council, Robert Brindell's organization, who was jointly indicted with Peter Stadtmuller, business agent for the House Shovelers' Union, now in the Tombs awaiting sentence, was begun to-day before Justice McAvoy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Both men were indicted for extorting, under threats of coercion, \$1,000 from Max Mininosh, President of the Interstate House Wrecking Company, on Sept. 23, when he was engaged in tearing down the building at Nos. 95, 98 and 100 Maiden Lane.

## STILLMAN CASE ADJOURNED OVER BANKER'S PROTEST

Referee Puts Hearings Over Until Next Week After Witnesses Gather.

## HUSBAND NOW FOR WAR

Serves Notice There Will Not Be Any Settlement Out of Court.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 1.—The Stillman case was adjourned again to-day. Referee Daniel J. Gleason at the next hearings of the case for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The adjournment was not easily accomplished, as attorneys for Mr. Stillman fought it for nearly an hour after the lawyers and witnesses had all been assembled in Mr. Gleason's office in the Poughkeepsie Trust Building, apparently ready to go on.

As soon as Mr. Gleason took his seat Abel I. Smith, associate counsel to Mrs. Stillman, asked for the adjournment, stating that John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel, was appearing at that moment before Justice Finch in the Supreme Court in New York in another case and that he preferred not to go on in Mr. Stanchfield's absence.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, attorney for Mr. Stillman, immediately arose in opposition and he and Mr. Smith argued until Referee Gleason terminated the matter with the announcement of adjournment.

In announcing the adjournment, Referee Gleason said that he would accept no further excuses; that the case must go on, beginning next Tuesday.

Among the witnesses who were ready to testify were Bernard Kelly and his wife Irene, the latter formerly maid to Mrs. Stillman. They arrived in an automobile with Outerbridge Horsey, of counsel to the ex-banker.

One of the witnesses for Mr. Stillman, Isabelle Armstrong, who was a nurse for Alexander Stillman at Grand Anse, was located in Los Angeles and brought on here through the influence of Arthur Beauvais, brother of the Canadian guide, Fred, named by Mr. Stillman as correspondent and also as the father of little Guy Stillman.

Her appearance caused much speculation, as the statement she recently signed in apparent behalf of Mr. Stillman is regarded favorably by attorneys for Mrs. Stillman. Since she came from the West, Isabelle Armstrong, who received \$500 for the expenses of the journey, has been stopping at the Hotel McAlpin in New York, where, it is said, Arthur Beauvais has extensively entertained her.

The unwillingness of Mr. Stillman to agree to another adjournment, it was said to-day, is due to a sudden change in Mr. Stillman's attitude. It is understood notice has been served on his wife's lawyers that all negotiations for a settlement out of court are off and that the banker never again will offer to settle on any terms.

Furthermore, according to the same authority, the banker has, through his lawyers, withdrawn his offer of \$50,000 a year in settlement, and declared he will not pay his wife a cent except what he is legally compelled to. In this connection it is said Mrs. Stillman's first demand for a settlement out of court was for \$150,000 a year. This later was reduced to \$90,000, with \$50,000 offered by Mr. Stillman and declined.

Mrs. Stillman is confined to her bed to-day in her home at Fifth Avenue and 72nd Street. She has a severe pain in her right lung, it was said at the apartment by Miss Kloe, her secretary. It has not yet been determined whether or not this is a forerunner of pneumonia.

In response to a question as to any subsequent negotiations between Mrs. Stillman and her husband, Miss Kloe said, "So far as I know all negotiations are closed."

Speaking of the reported offer of \$100,000 to Mrs. Stillman to go into the movies, the secretary said, "Mrs. Stillman knows nothing whatever of such an offer, and as for the \$100,000, that's only a drop in the bucket."

BULGARIAN KING TO VISIT AMERICA

Wants to Become Acquainted With Nation Which So Greatly Helped His People.

SOBIEA, Bulgaria, June 1.—Premier Stambulsky of Bulgaria declared here yesterday that King Boris would visit the United States during the coming autumn, and that he would accompany Boris on the journey.

"I am going to America, with King Boris," declared the Premier, "to visit the great American people who have done so much for Bulgarians."

Arrested on Stenographer's Complaint.

Andrew E. Dove, superintendent of the building at No. 44 West 34th Street, was indicted to-day on a complaint of Miss Ada M. Cheeseman, nineteen years old, a stenographer of Richmond Hill, L. I., and held by Judge Talley in \$1,000 bail, charged with criminal assault in the first degree.

## BOY WHO PERISHED OF FRIGHT OR SMOKE IN BLAZING HOME

Tommy Mooney, 3 Years Old.

"Prettiest Youngster in Block" Crawled Under Bed and Was Found Too Late.

Scores of Tommy Mooney's little playmates went to the house at No. 410 East 23d Street to-day to pay their last respects to "the prettiest little boy in the block," as the three-year-old chap was called.

Tommy was suffocated, or died of fright, during a fire of unknown origin in the Mooney apartment yesterday afternoon. He crawled under a couch and was not found until too late to resuscitate him. His mother saved his eighteen-month-old brother, Billy, but could not find Tommy.

## CITY'S \$4,000,000 FERRY PROGRAMME IN OPERATION SOON

Clason Point, 23d Street and New Staten Island Lines Among Those to Be Operated.

As a part of the new city ferry programme, as announced by the Department of Plant and Structures to-day, the ferry from Sound View Avenue, Clason Point, the Bronx, to First Avenue, College Point, L. I., will be put into operation as soon as the Clason Point slip is completed, probably about July 15.

The ferry from 23d Street, Manhattan, to Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, will be taken over and operated as a city ferry at about the same time.

The city will begin about Aug. 1 operating the ferry between Grand Street, Manhattan, and Broadway, Brooklyn, abandoned some time ago.

In September the city will take over the ferry from Fulton Street, Manhattan, to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and those from South Ferry to Atlantic Avenue and to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, which are now privately operated.

The new ferry line from Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, to St. George, L. I., is expected to be in temporary operation by the city about Oct. 1, and in permanent operation by May 1 next. Commissioner Whalen says the three boats for this line will be the last word in ferry construction. They will be very fast and will carry fifty vehicles each.

The city will also build the Dyckman Street terminal for the privately operated ferry from that point to Englewood, N. J., the private company to pay 7½ per cent interest on the investment.

Commissioner Whalen says that the whole ferry programme will involve an investment of about \$4,000,000. Leaving the St. George-Cortlandt Street line out of consideration, it is estimated that the receipts from city ferries will be about \$1,500,000 and the operating expenses about \$1,200,000 a year.

Former Gov. Whitman, in charge of the Grand Jury investigation of charges of corruption in the City Administration, resumed his desk in District Attorney Swann's office yesterday and his duties as investigator. Nothing is ready for presentation to the Grand Jury at this time and none of the cases in which Mr. Whitman obtained indictments against members of the Police and Fire Departments is expected to go to trial this month.

Mr. Whitman said Arthur King, one of his assistants, has been working steadily on the city corruption inquiry, several phases of which are not complete. He is still going over the records in the Elwell murder case.

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